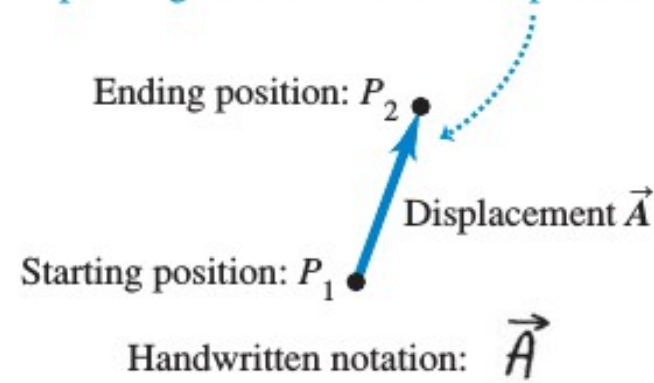


Capítulo 1. (1.7) Vectores y suma de vectores

- **Escalar:** cantidad física que se describe con un sólo número y una unidad. Ej. temperatura, rapidez, masa, densidad
- **Vector:** posee una magnitud y una dirección en el espacio. Ej. fuerza, velocidad, torque, momentum, aceleración.
- **Desplazamiento:** cambio en la posición de un punto. Es una cantidad vectorial.

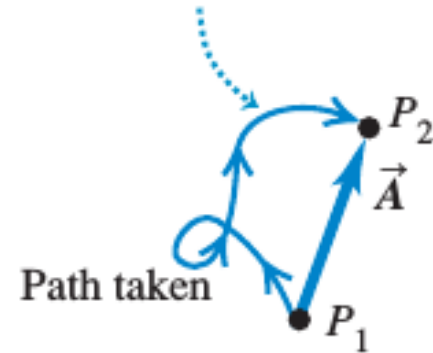
1.9 Displacement as a vector quantity. A displacement is always a straight-line segment directed from the starting point to the ending point, even if the path is curved.

(a) We represent a displacement by an arrow pointing in the direction of displacement.

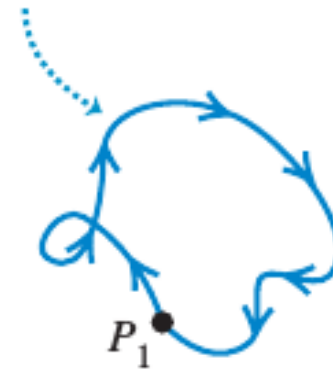


- **Trayectoria:** distancia total recorrida

- (b) Displacement depends only on the starting and ending positions—not on the path taken.



- (c) Total displacement for a round trip is 0, regardless of the distance traveled.



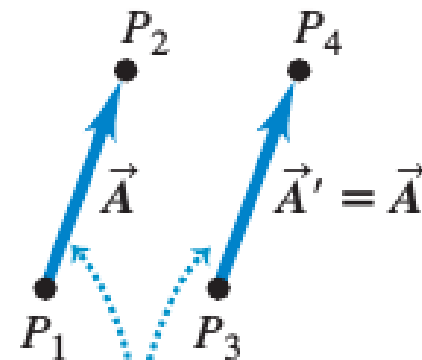
Magnitud de un vector:

$$(\text{Magnitude of } \vec{A}) = A = |\vec{A}| \quad (1.1)$$

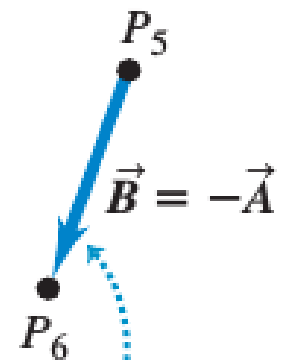
Dos vectores son sólo iguales si tienen la misma magnitud y dirección.

Es conveniente usar escalas y proporciones cuando se dibuja un vector.

1.10 The meaning of vectors that have the same magnitude and the same or opposite direction.



Displacements \vec{A} and \vec{A}' are equal because they have the same length and direction.



Displacement \vec{B} has the same magnitude as \vec{A} but opposite direction; \vec{B} is the negative of \vec{A} .

Suma de vectores:

Sea \vec{A} y \vec{B} dos vectores de un desplazamiento (seguido) entonces,

$$\vec{C} = \vec{A} + \vec{B} \quad (1.2)$$

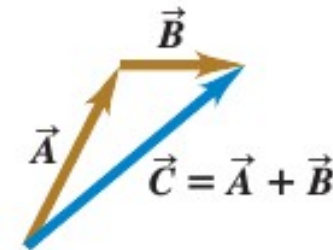
Donde \vec{C} es el vector sumatoria o resultante.

La suma de vectores es conmutativa:

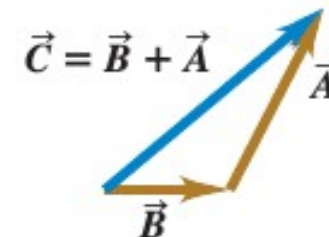
$$\vec{C} = \vec{B} + \vec{A} \quad \text{and} \quad \vec{A} + \vec{B} = \vec{B} + \vec{A} \quad (1.3)$$

1.11 Three ways to add two vectors. As shown in (b), the order in vector addition doesn't matter; vector addition is commutative.

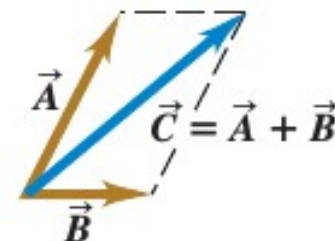
(a) We can add two vectors by placing them head to tail.



(b) Adding them in reverse order gives the same result.



(c) We can also add them by constructing a parallelogram.



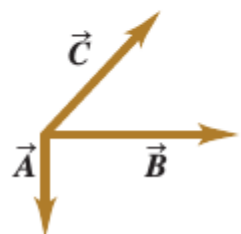
La suma de vectores es asociativa, no importa el orden:

$$\vec{R} = (\vec{A} + \vec{B}) + \vec{C} = \vec{D} + \vec{C}$$

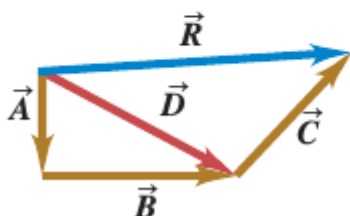
$$\vec{R} = \vec{A} + (\vec{B} + \vec{C}) = \vec{A} + \vec{E}$$

1.13 Several constructions for finding the vector sum $\vec{A} + \vec{B} + \vec{C}$.

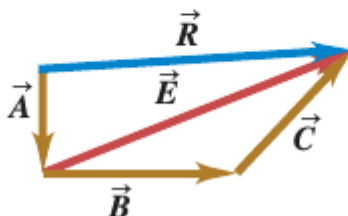
(a) To find the sum of these three vectors ...



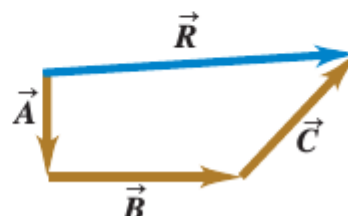
(b) we could add \vec{A} and \vec{B} to get \vec{D} and then add \vec{C} to \vec{D} to get the final sum (resultant) \vec{R} , ...



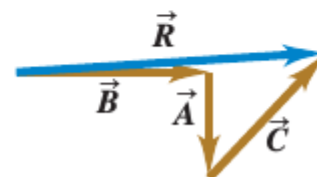
(c) or we could add \vec{B} and \vec{C} to get \vec{E} and then add \vec{A} to \vec{E} to get \vec{R} , ...



(d) or we could add \vec{A} , \vec{B} , and \vec{C} to get \vec{R} directly, ...



(e) or we could add \vec{A} , \vec{B} , and \vec{C} in any other order and still get \vec{R} .



Resta de vectores : Sean \vec{A} y \vec{B} dos vectores

1.14 To construct the vector difference $\vec{A} - \vec{B}$, you can either place the tail of $-\vec{B}$ at the head of \vec{A} or place the two vectors \vec{A} and \vec{B} head to head.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Subtracting } \vec{B} \text{ from } \vec{A} \dots & \dots \text{ is equivalent to adding } -\vec{B} \text{ to } \vec{A}. \\ \vec{A} - \vec{B} &= \vec{A} + (-\vec{B}) \\ \vec{A} - \vec{B} &= \vec{A} + (-\vec{B}) \quad (1.4) \end{aligned}$$

With \vec{A} and $-\vec{B}$ head to tail, $\vec{A} - \vec{B}$ is the vector from the tail of \vec{A} to the head of $-\vec{B}$.

With \vec{A} and \vec{B} head to head, $\vec{A} - \vec{B}$ is the vector from the tail of \vec{A} to the tail of \vec{B} .

Multiplicación de un escalar por un vector

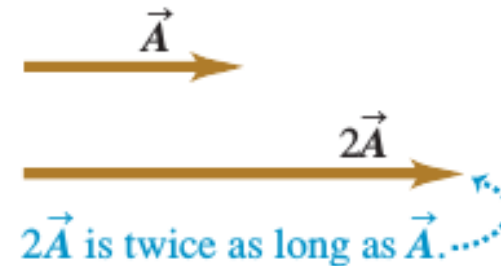
Ejemplo:

$$\vec{F} = m\vec{a};$$

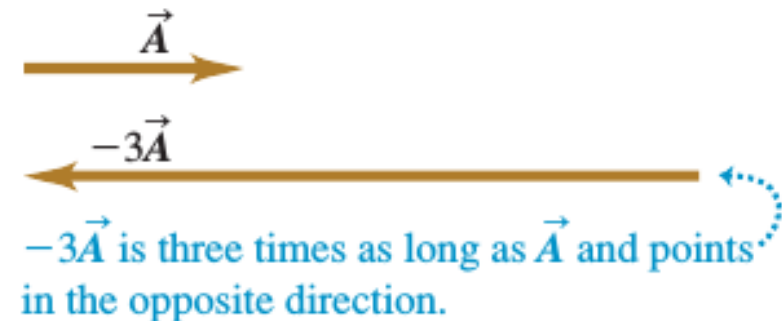
Si $m > 0$, la fuerza tiene la misma dirección que la aceleración

1.15 Multiplying a vector (a) by a positive scalar and (b) by a negative scalar.

(a) Multiplying a vector by a positive scalar changes the magnitude (length) of the vector, but not its direction.



(b) Multiplying a vector by a negative scalar changes its magnitude and reverses its direction.

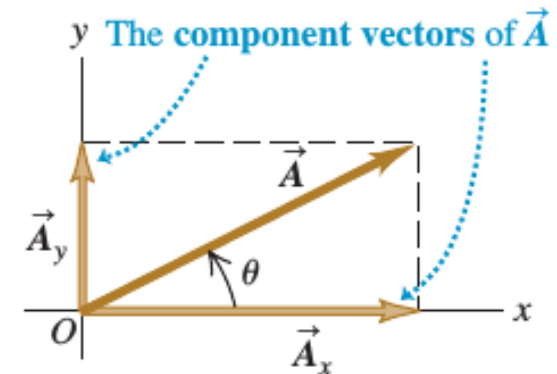


1.8 Componentes de vectores

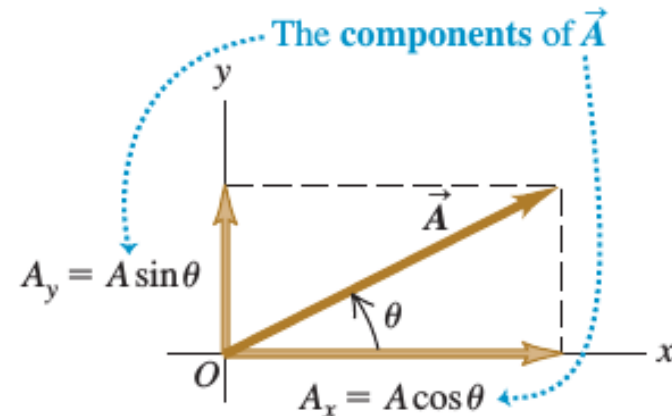
$$\vec{A} = \vec{A}_x + \vec{A}_y \quad (1.5)$$

1.17 Representing a vector \vec{A} in terms of (a) component vectors \vec{A}_x and \vec{A}_y and (b) components A_x and A_y (which in this case are both positive).

(a)



(b)



$$\frac{A_x}{A} = \cos \theta \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{A_y}{A} = \sin \theta$$
$$A_x = A \cos \theta \quad \text{and} \quad A_y = A \sin \theta$$

El ángulo θ se mide desde el eje +x, rotando hacia el eje +y

$$\tan \theta = \frac{A_y}{A_x} \quad \text{and} \quad \theta = \arctan \frac{A_y}{A_x} \quad (1.8)$$

Multiplicación de un vector por un escalar:

$$\vec{D} = c\vec{A}$$

$$D_x = cA_x \quad D_y = cA_y \quad (1.9)$$

Vector resultante usando componentes:

$$R_x = A_x + B_x \quad R_y = A_y + B_y \quad (\text{components of } \vec{R} = \vec{A} + \vec{B}) \quad (1.10)$$

Se puede extender a muchos vectores:

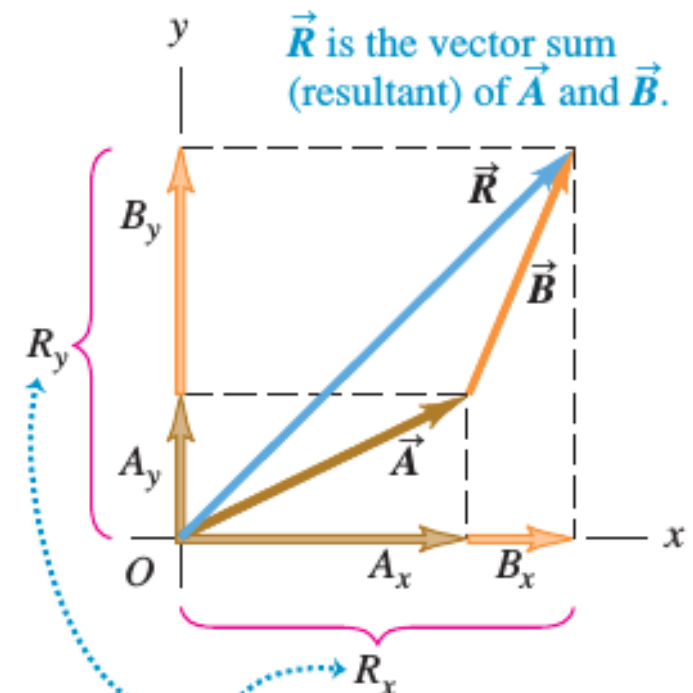
$$\begin{aligned} R_x &= A_x + B_x + C_x + D_x + E_x + \cdots \\ R_y &= A_y + B_y + C_y + D_y + E_y + \cdots \end{aligned} \quad (1.11)$$

Magnitud del vector, caso 3D:

$$A = \sqrt{A_x^2 + A_y^2 + A_z^2}$$

$$R_z = A_z + B_z + C_z + D_z + E_z + \cdots$$

1.21 Finding the vector sum (resultant) of \vec{A} and \vec{B} using components.



The components of \vec{R} are the sums of the components of \vec{A} and \vec{B} :

$$R_y = A_y + B_y \quad R_x = A_x + B_x$$

Ejemplo 1:

Un aeroplano viaja 209 km en línea recta formando un ángulo de 22.5° al NE (medido cr. al norte). ¿Qué distancia al norte y qué distancia al este viajó el aeroplano desde el punto de partida?

Ejemplo 2:

Un automóvil viaja hacia el este en una carretera a nivel por 32 km. Después da vuelta hacia el norte en una intersección y viaja 47 km antes de detenerse. Hallar el desplazamiento sobre la superficie de la Tierra.

1.9 Vectores Unitarios

Es un vector con magnitud 1, sin unidades. Sirve para describir una dirección en el espacio.

$$\vec{A}_x = A_x \hat{i}$$

$$\vec{A}_y = A_y \hat{j} \quad (1.13)$$

$$\vec{A} = A_x \hat{i} + A_y \hat{j} \quad (1.14)$$

Vector resultante de dos vectores:

$$\vec{A} = A_x \hat{i} + A_y \hat{j}$$

$$\vec{B} = B_x \hat{i} + B_y \hat{j}$$

$$\vec{R} = \vec{A} + \vec{B} \quad (1.15)$$

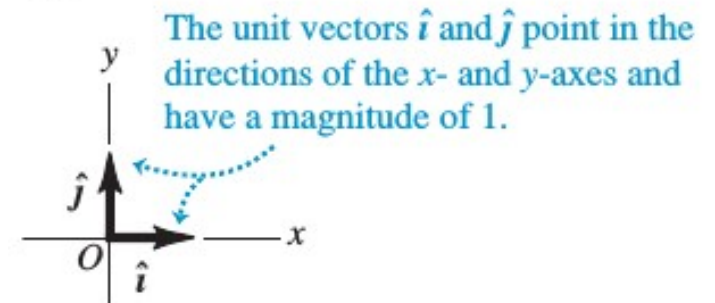
$$= (A_x \hat{i} + A_y \hat{j}) + (B_x \hat{i} + B_y \hat{j})$$

$$= (A_x + B_x) \hat{i} + (A_y + B_y) \hat{j}$$

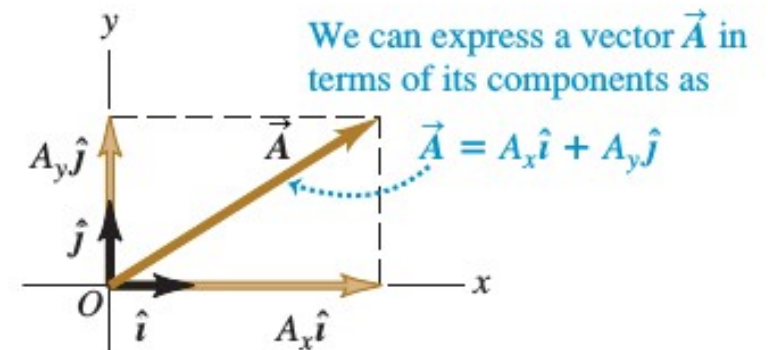
$$= R_x \hat{i} + R_y \hat{j}$$

1.23 (a) The unit vectors \hat{i} and \hat{j} .
(b) Expressing a vector \vec{A} in terms of its components.

(a)



(b)

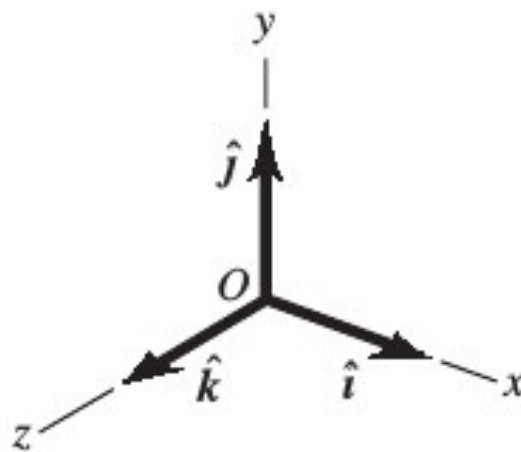


En 3D:

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{A} &= A_x \hat{i} + A_y \hat{j} + A_z \hat{k} \\ \vec{B} &= B_x \hat{i} + B_y \hat{j} + B_z \hat{k}\end{aligned}\quad (1.16)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{R} &= (A_x + B_x) \hat{i} + (A_y + B_y) \hat{j} + (A_z + B_z) \hat{k} \\ &= R_x \hat{i} + R_y \hat{j} + R_z \hat{k}\end{aligned}\quad (1.17)$$

1.24 The unit vectors \hat{i} , \hat{j} , and \hat{k} .



Ejemplo 3:

Tres vectores coplanares están expresados con respecto a un cierto sistema de coordenadas rectangulares como sigue:

(escribirlos en pizarra)

Donde las componentes están dadas en unidades arbitrarias.
Halle el vector que sea la suma de estos vectores.

1.10 Productos de vectores

- Producto escalar o punto:

Sean \vec{A} y \vec{B} dos vectores

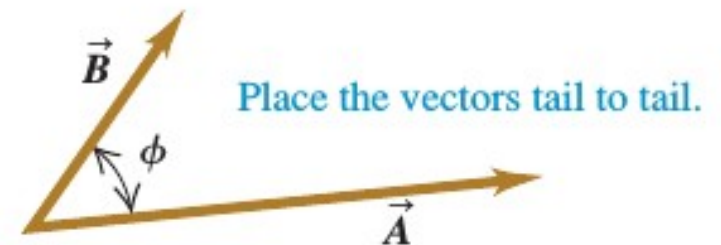
$$\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = AB \cos \phi = |\vec{A}| |\vec{B}| \cos \phi \quad (1.18)$$

$$0 \leq \phi \leq 180^\circ$$

Proyección del vector \vec{B} sobre la dirección de \vec{A} . Esa proyección es la componente de \vec{B} paralela a \vec{A}

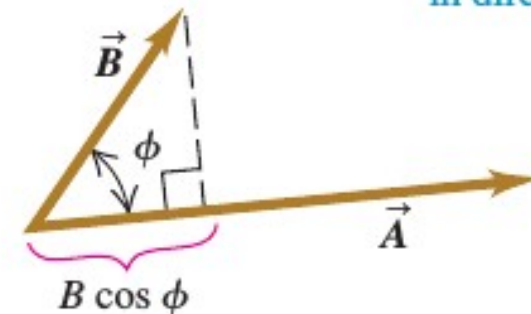
1.25 Calculating the scalar product of two vectors, $\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = AB \cos \phi$.

(a)



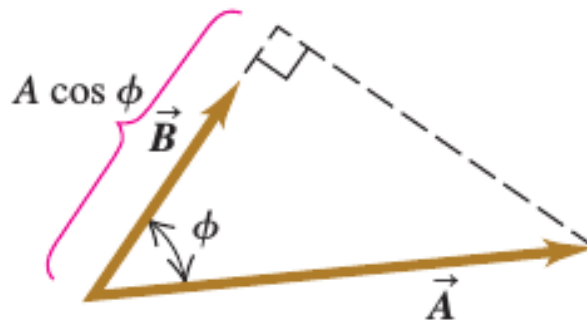
(b) $\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B}$ equals $A(B \cos \phi)$.

(Magnitude of \vec{A}) times (Component of \vec{B} in direction of \vec{A})



También podemos definir $\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B}$ como la magnitud de \vec{B} multiplicada por la componente de \vec{A} paralela a \vec{B}

(c) $\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B}$ also equals $B(A \cos \phi)$
(Magnitude of \vec{B}) times (Component of \vec{A} in direction of \vec{B})



Nota: hacer deducción del producto punto.

$$\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = A_x B_x + A_y B_y + A_z B_z \quad (1.21)$$

El producto escalar de dos vectores es la suma de los productos de sus respectivas componentes

- Producto vectorial (producto cruz):

$$\vec{C} = \vec{A} \times \vec{B},$$

El resultado es siempre un vector, con magnitud:

$$C = AB \sin \phi \quad (1.22)$$

Anticonmutativo:

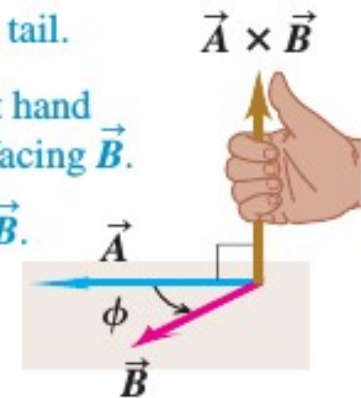
$$\vec{A} \times \vec{B} = -\vec{B} \times \vec{A} \quad (1.23)$$

1.29 (a) The vector product $\vec{A} \times \vec{B}$ determined by the right-hand rule.

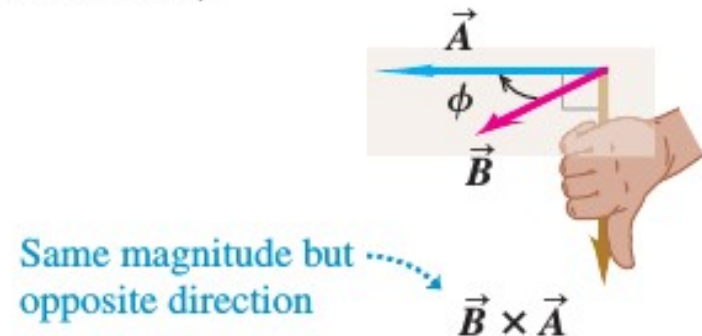
(b) $\vec{B} \times \vec{A} = -\vec{A} \times \vec{B}$; the vector product is anticommutative.

(a) Using the right-hand rule to find the direction of $\vec{A} \times \vec{B}$

- ① Place \vec{A} and \vec{B} tail to tail.
- ② Point fingers of right hand along \vec{A} , with palm facing \vec{B} .
- ③ Curl fingers toward \vec{B} .
- ④ Thumb points in direction of $\vec{A} \times \vec{B}$.



(b) $\vec{B} \times \vec{A} = -\vec{A} \times \vec{B}$ (the vector product is anticommutative)



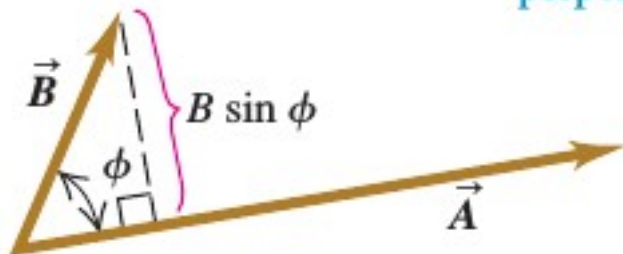
Interpretación geométrica: $C = AB \sin \phi$ (1.22)

$B \sin \phi$: componente de \vec{B}
perpendicular a la
dirección de \vec{A}

1.30 Calculating the magnitude $AB \sin \phi$
of the vector product of two vectors,
 $\vec{A} \times \vec{B}$.

(a)

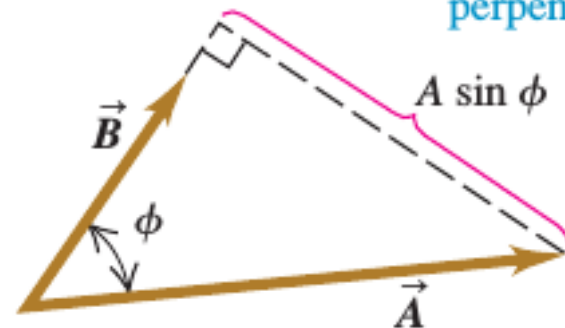
(Magnitude of $\vec{A} \times \vec{B}$) equals $A(B \sin \phi)$.
(Magnitude of \vec{A}) times (Component of \vec{B}
perpendicular to \vec{A})



$A \sin \phi$: componente de \vec{A}
perpendicular a la
dirección de \vec{B}

(b)

(Magnitude of $\vec{A} \times \vec{B}$) also equals $B(A \sin \phi)$.
(Magnitude of \vec{B}) times (Component of \vec{A}
perpendicular to \vec{B})



$$\vec{A} \times \vec{B} = (A_y B_z - A_z B_y) \hat{i} + (A_z B_x - A_x B_z) \hat{j} + (A_x B_y - A_y B_x) \hat{k} \quad (1.26)$$

Las componentes de $\vec{C} = \vec{A} \times \vec{B}$:

$$C_x = A_y B_z - A_z B_y \quad C_y = A_z B_x - A_x B_z \quad C_z = A_x B_y - A_y B_x \quad (1.27)$$

(components of $\vec{C} = \vec{A} \times \vec{B}$)

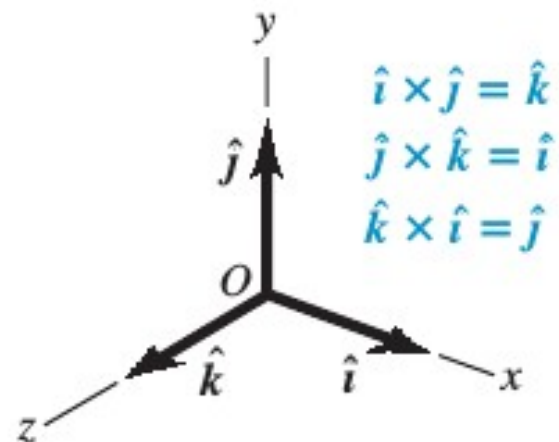
(a) A right-handed coordinate system

$$\hat{i} \times \hat{i} = \hat{j} \times \hat{j} = \hat{k} \times \hat{k} = \mathbf{0}$$

$$\hat{i} \times \hat{j} = -\hat{j} \times \hat{i} = \hat{k}$$

$$\hat{j} \times \hat{k} = -\hat{k} \times \hat{j} = \hat{i}$$

$$\hat{k} \times \hat{i} = -\hat{i} \times \hat{k} = \hat{j}$$



Ejemplo 4:

Encuentre el ángulo entre cada uno de los siguientes pares de vectores:

- (a) $\vec{A} = -2.00\hat{i} + 6.00\hat{j}$ and $\vec{B} = 2.00\hat{i} - 3.00\hat{j}$
- (b) $\vec{A} = 3.00\hat{i} + 5.00\hat{j}$ and $\vec{B} = 10.00\hat{i} + 6.00\hat{j}$
- (c) $\vec{A} = -4.00\hat{i} + 2.00\hat{j}$ and $\vec{B} = 7.00\hat{i} + 14.00\hat{j}$

Ejemplo 5:

Producto cruz via determinante.

Ejercicios recomendados Cap. 1

Física Universitaria, 13th edición:

27, 29, 31, 36, 37, 39, 43, 42, 46, 50, 66, 73, y 79.